Amusements.

AERIAL GARDENS-8:15-Gilbert and Sullivan Review -9-Lifting the Lid.
BRIGHTON BEACH PARK-S, 7:30, 9-Boer War.
CONEY ISLAND - Dreamland - Luna Park - Boston Animal Arena.

EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax.
HAMMERSTEIN'S PARADISE ROOF GARDENS—8:15-Vaudeville.

HERALD SQUARE—S:15—The Rellicking Girl.

HIPPODROME—2—8—A Yankee Circus on Mars and The HIPPODROME—2—8—A Yankee Circus on Mars and The Raiders. HUDSON—2:15—8:30—The Heir to the Hoorah. KNICKERHOCKER—8:15—Sergeant Brue. LYRIC—2-8:16—Pantana. NEW-YORK ROOF AND WISTARIA GROVE—8:15— When We Are Ferty-one. 87. NICHOLAS GARDEN—8:30—Warren Concerts.

Index to Advertisements.

The state of the last	Paracol
Page.Col.	Financial Meetings15
Amusements 8 6	Furnished Rooms 9
	Furnished Looms to
	Furnished Houses to
	Let, Country11 6
Bankers & Brokers14 1	Help Wanted 9 5
Board and Rooms 9	
Board and recommend	Manufaces & Deaths 1 0-0
Brooklyn Property for	
	Miscellaneous16 6-7
	Goean Steamers 5 6
	Preposals 8 6
City Hotels 5 5	Prepasais 18 5-6
Sale	Real Estate
ACCOUNT OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Confident Banks 4 1
	Charlet Notices
Dividend Notices 10 6 7	Summer Resorts15 4-8
Dom. Sits. Wented. 10 001	Surregate's Notices 5
Dressmaking & Mil-	Battokaca 8 6
linery 9 4	The turn 9 5
	Typewriting
Extension of Charter.14 1	To Whom It May Com
Employm't Agencies. 9 4	cetn
Employm't Agencies. 9 1-2	Tribune Sub'n Rates
Theoremions	Trust Companies15 3-4
Financial	Tat
Pinancial	Wanted Wanted
Foreign Resorts 2-0	Work Wanted16 4+5
Telesconia de la companya del companya del companya de la companya	

Business Notices.

No Relaxation. The stupendous growth in popularity of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE as an advertising medium still continu

During the first five months of 1905 THE NEW-YORK DAILY AND SUNDAY TRIBUNE Printed 458,475 Lines of Advertising

(excluding TRIBUNE advertisements) more than during the same period of 1904.

This public demand for TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SPACE proves that advertisers in THE TRIBUNE GET RESULTS. CURCULATION BOOKS OPEN

New-Work Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1905.

We desire to remind our readers who are about to leave the city that THE TRIBUNE will be sent by mail to any address in this country or abroad, and address changed as often as desired. Subscriptions may be given to your regular dealer before leaving, or, if more convenient, hand them in at THE TRIBUNE

See opposite page for subscription rates.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

COREIGN.-A dispatch from Tokio made the definite statement that the peace negotiations would not interrupt the military operations, and that important developments in several quarters were expected soon ==== Russia has agreed to Japan's reported suggestion that the plenipotentiaries meet to open peace negotiations on August 1. — Mr. Balfour said in the House of Commons that the government took a serious view of the sinking of the St. a by a Russian cruiser. — The Chamber eputies upheld M. Reuvier's refusal to make atement regarding the Moroccan situation.

DOMESTIC .- The President directed the dismissal of Herbert W. Bowen, former Minister to Venezuela, for reprehensible conduct in causing unfounded charges to be made affecting the official and personal honer of Francis B. Loomis, the Assistant Secretary of State. _____ J. W. Hill, formerly chief of the Philadelphia filtra-tion bureau, and the most highly paid employe of the city, was arrested on charges of forgery and fraud in connection with filtration plant contracts. — Forgeries in raising stock certificates, amounting in all to nearly \$1,000,000, were discovered in settling the estate of a Philadelphia backer who stide for the contracts.

a broker who died a few weeks ago CITY.—Stocks were strong. —— Paul Morton accepted the resignations of James W. Alexander and James H. Hyde, president and first vice-president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. —— It was announced that a crusade

THE WEATHER-Indications for to-day; Showers; fresh east winds, becoming variable. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 66 degrees; lowest, 57 degrees.

NOT SO EASY AS IT LOOKED.

Just a week ago the country was informed that the Democratic party had found a new and inspiring political issue. Mayor Dunne of Ohicago had had a consultation with the Hon. Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, and together they had formulated the next Democratic national platform, That platform was to ignore the past and face the future. It was to commit the party to a frankly socialistic programme, whose chief demands were municipal ownership of public utilities and State or national ownership and operation of the railroads and other means of communication and transportation. Mr. Dunne and Mr. Johnson gave their platform to the world with an air of absolute confidence. They knew that it had the approval of Mr. William J. Bryan, and with his aid, they assumed, it could easily be rushed through the next Democratic national convention. Opposition might possibly be expected from a remnant of "safe and sane" theorists. But that opposition was cheerfully discounted as the last spasm of a misguided and moribund school of reactionaries.

It was the idea of the makers of the John son-Dunne platform that it would be challenged only by a small section of the Eastern Democ racy. But some recent happenings in Colorado seem to jar with this theory. According to dispatches from Denver, the Democratic party in Colorado is not showing any special anxiety to take up the new Johnson-Dunne issue. In fact, a distinct split has resulted from the efforts of some of the leaders there to commit the party to public ownership and operation of railroads and city utilities. Senators Patterson and Teller and ex-Governors Adams and Thomas were responsible for a gathering in Denver on Monday of Colorado politicians, called together to prepare an address on "the issues of the day." The secondary purpose of the conference, it seems, was to overawe the Democratic State Committee, which had also been summoned to meet, and which had slipped in some way out of the control of Senator Patterson and his associates. The nominal leaders drew up a paper, we are told, in which "municipal ownership of all public utilities is "warmly supported and the claim that this "is a local issue is warmly denied." But the State Committee threw cold water on the Patterson-Teller-Dunne-Johnson programme. It passed a resolution declaring that "the time 'was not yet ripe for municipal ownership; also, "that it was a question to be handled polit-

thought the old issues were good enough. The leaders of the newer Democracy face a difficulty, therefore, which long bothered th leaders of the older Democracy. In the height

State and national purposes the committee

"leally by city and county organizations."

tariff "a local issue." There was more candor than comfort in that innocent admission. So to-day there are Democrats also innocent enough to think that ownership or non-ownership of municipal utilities is also "a local issue" -to be dealt with by each community as its own special needs and interests may dictate. But if there are Democrats everywhere perverse enough to believe that such a question falls exclusively within the sphere of local politics, what becomes of the platform just announced at Cleveland? How can it serve to unite and steady the Democratic party and give it a new mission in politics? Conditions differ so greatly in different cities, States and sections of the Union that no hard-and-fast programme of public ownership can be universally applied. Any attempt to enforce a universal rule is sure to uncover local inequalities and excite local protest. The Democratic State Committee of Colorado has laid a finger on the real weakness of the Dunne-Johnson platform and given a serious check to the too confident plans of its authors.

THE LOOMIS-BOWEN CASE.

The ending of the Loomis-Bowen controversy has been reached with promptness and decision. The outcome is painful from some personal points of view, and grateful from others. What is more important is that it will commend itself to the nation as just, and also as indicating that the whole case was less serious than some had feared. The charges made against the Assistant Secretary of State were undoubtedly grave. Had they been substantiated they would have amounted to nothing less than a public scandal. But they have not been substantiated. There can be no doubt that they have been investigated thoroughly and impartially, and that the findings upon them are in accord with the fullest obtainable information and are inspired with a sense of unswerving justice. Of that the fact that Secretary Taft conducted the case is abundant guarantee. The nation will accept his judgment as unhesitatingly as the President has done. The result, that the grave charges of corruption are dismissed as unproved and as unworthy of further consideration, will cause little surprise, but much gratification, not only to the official whose integrity is thus vindicated, but also to the government and the whole American people. The scope of Secretary Taft's inquiry was

confined to the charges against Mr. Loomis, and the findings have, accordingly, the same limit. It was inevitable, however, that the conduct of Mr. Bowen in making the charges, or in making them in the way he did, should be considered; for Mr. Loomis had met them not only with a denial of their truth, but also with the countercharges of insubordination and of the publishing of statements which, if made at all, should have been made under the strictest seal of official privacy. It was thus apparent from the beginning that, however the case might be decided, the public usefulness of one of the parties to it was at an end. Had Mr. Loomis been proved guilty, his immediate retirement from the service would have been necessary; though even then, as the President vigorously declares, Mr. Bowen's conduct and manner in making the charges would have been most reprehensible. But Mr. Loomis was not proved guilty. He was completely exonerated from the charges of corruption. Mr. Bowen was therefore left in the melancholy plight of having made scandalous charges in a scandalous way, and of having been unable to substantiate them. In such circumstances his retirement from the service was inevitable. Still stoutly insisting upon the correctness of his conduct, he refused to imply confession of impropriety by resigning. There was then left to the President nothing but the alternative of ordering his dismissal.

The justice of this decree must be recognized, According to the findings of Secretary Taft, as clearly recapitulated by the President, Mr. Bowen displayed a singular misconception of official duty and an inexcusable disregard of diplomatic propriety-indicating his unfitness for further employment by the government. can it be overlooked that Mr. Loomis, while absolutely cleared of charges of dishonesty, does not escape censure for indiscretion. Cruel and reckless as the charges were, the President and Secretary Taft agree that he was indiscreet in placing himself, however innocently, in a posttion which might seem to lend color to what ever attacks an enemy might make upon him. To paraphrase the closing sentences of Secretary Taft's report, it is sincerely to be hoped that the bitter experience of both the parties to this unhappy controversy will make it unnecessary further to point the moral of the case.

MORE CITIZENS UNION LOGIC.

In another column we print a letter from Mr. Julius Henry Cohen, chairman of the committee on legislation of the Citizens Union, in which the writer criticises somewhat sharply the views expressed by The Tribune of the Citizens Union project of indorsing certain Tammany Assemblymen whose legislative record is clean. So far as The Tribune's attitude on "grab" legislation is concerned, we must content ourselves with a grateful acceptance of the decoration "boy's certificate of good behavior and standing Similarly, we have no desire to quarrel with his determination to confer that certificate upon those Tammany Assemblymen who have task of preventing the passage of vicious legislation. Doubtless they will perceive that in such a case virtue has been its own reward. We shall not even protest at Mr. Cohen's enthusiastic subscription to that sound Citizens Union doctrine which conceives all sin to be bad, but Republican sin unspeakable; but turn to what we suppose to be the main question at proposition to indorse certain Tammany Assem-

On this point Mr. Cohen seeks to shed a flood of light by remarking that The Tribune is in between the proposed course and the Grout- making would be all the more evident to Rus-Fornes incident of the last campaign. As to that, Mr. Cohen advances an ipse dixit instead of an argument, but he hastens to supply an- terms. That the result of the battle would other historical parallel-namely, the circumstances attending the election of Municipal indefinite continuance of the war is beyond the bounds of reasonable expectation. man supports the Citizens Union principles he 'may get all the Tammany votes he can," says Mr. Cohen. But, pray, what are these Citizens Union principles, and to whom, besides Mr. Cohen, shall we turn for their exposition? Clearly not to Mr. R. Fulton Cutting, whom we have hitherto accepted as our guide, for Mr. Cutting cited convictions diametrically opposite in a communication to Controller Grout during the last campaign, quoting this declaration, which was accepted, if not framed, by the Citizens Union representatives at the fusion conference: "Resolved. That we, the parties to fusion in 1903, reassert the pledges of the last munici-'pal campaign and declare our unalterable determination to deliver the city permanently from the scandalous misgovernment of Tam-"many Hall." The first of these pledges, Mr. Cutting indicated, was "to oppose every candi-"date who shall accept a nomination from Tammany Hall." But without pressing further this question of

theory, which he borrows from the Chicago Municipal Voters' League and thus phrases-'If "the man's record is good and shows that he thousand feet. "stands by the principles of the league, he gets marshalling the Tammany Assemblymen who travel in a generally horizontal direction, that of the Democratic party's crusade against pro- are to receive the Citizens Union indorsement it can be steered, and that it is so perfectly tective tariffs a Democratic candidate for Presi- and interrogating them something after this under control that it will land gracefully where

"kins and Salomon, whose nominations have "been agreed to or dictated by Charles F. Mur-"phy, truthfully affirm that you subscribe to "the Citizens Union principles, and particularly "to those principles which require you to sup-"port non-partisanship in municipal politics, to 'denounce the 'scandalous Tammany misgov-'ernment' and, if elected, to do everything in your power to accomplish the destruction of Tammany Hall, without which the Citizens Union has consistently maintained there can be no permanent hope of honest and efficient "city government?" Does Mr. Cohen anticipate even a tacit assent to such principles? Or would he expect the election of Tammany Assemblymen who thus assented to them?

Such an illustration serves to indicate the inherent absurdity of the whole proposition. Could the municipal situation be divorced from that of the Assembly, the soundness of the Citizens Union logic might not be attacked, even by the blindest of partisans, among whom Mr. Cohen takes apparent delight in classing The Tribune. But it is as impossible, under existing circumstances, to separate the two as it is to imagine that one man can serve two masters, or one Assemblyman consistently represent the political ideals of both Mr. Cutting and Mr. Murphy. Mr. Cohen's blithe chatter about the Seaman doctrine and the subscription of Tammany candidates to Citizens Union principles is clearly without any justification in fact. No Tammany candidate can possibly subscribe to the most familiar of the Citizens Union principles-that through which the union has for a number of years frankly sought the destruction of Tammany Hall. "Anything that tends to prolong the life of Tammany Hall is subversive "of clean politics and would be deplorable," said Dr. E. R. L. Gould, formerly treasurer of the Citizens Union, in commenting upon the Grout incident two years ago. Before such a clear cut utterance fine spun theories and newly evoked principles vanish, and we are back on the old firing line and listening to that familiar declaration, which may be described in a paraphrase of Gambetta's famous manifesto, "Tammany-there is the enemy."

CONCERTS A LAST RESORT.

Current talk about concerts and conferences of the powers is doubtless well meant, but we have no reason to think it is judiclous. On the contrary, it is on the face of it undesirable, and to be vindicated only through demonstration of its necessity as a last resort.

When two nations have a falling out the first and most desirable thing is an adjustment of their differences without any intervention from outside. Failing that, the next thing is for some one neutral power to use its good offices for bringing them together to settle affairs by direct negotiations between themselves. That is what America is now so successfully doing for Russia and Japan. If the procedure should fail, the next plan would be for a neutral power to act as arbitrator between them. Not until that, too, has been found impracticable is, in the fourth place, a concert or a conference of the powers to be invoked.

This last resort does not always prove satisfactory. When taken, as it sometimes is, out of its due order it is likely to prove unsatisfactory, at least as compared with direct action by single power. Austria-Hungary's single handed action in Bosnia and Herzegovina has been almost infinitely better than that of Balkan, in Armenia and in Crete. In Egypt | by an expert of undoubted standing. Great Britain alone did far better than any dual or manifold combination of powers would probably have done. The United States wisely declined in 1898 to admit any conference of powers between itself and Spain. Russia and Japan are acting wisely in deciding to seek peace through direct negotiations, without any concerted counsel or control.

There may, of course, be times when a conference and concert must be sought. But all other reputable methods of settlement should be tried first.

THE MANCHURIAN SITUATION.

The opinion appears to prevail that important military operations are in progress in Manchuria, perhaps involving another general battle of vast magnitude and destructiveness. Nothing has yet occurred, of course, to prevent such a battle, the question of armistice being deferred until the actual meeting of Japanese and Russian plenipotentiaries. Pending such meeting and agreement upon an armistice, neither of the belligerent armies can be expected to relinguish advantages already gained or to neglect an opportunity of further advantage. If Marshal Oyama has, therefore, encircled the Russian army and prepared to strike another crushing blow, he may be expected to proceed with his plans just as though there had been no talk of peace.

Despite the secrecy with which the Japanese envelop their operations, especially just in advance of an important action, it has become pretty well known that their present plans conemplate a more extensive and probably more decisive movement than any before. In addition to the three large armies which have marched up from the Regent's Sword by way which Mr. Cohen felicitously terms "the school- of Liao-Yang and Moukden, a fourth army has ow reached the front. It has come up from "in his class"-a certificate which Mr. Cohen the east coast of Corea, probably from Gensan, generously bestows on all who agree with him. by way of the Tumen Valley. Thus the Japanese lines have been extended from the Mongolian frontier clear across to the seaceast south of Vladivostok. The successful advance assisted him in his courageous, if self-imposed, of such an army would envelop Kirin from the east as well as from the south and west, and would cut, probably at Ninguta or Shang-Shih, the railroad between Harbin and Vladivostok and isolate the latter city. Such a blow, completely delivered, would be more disastrous to Russia than Liao-Yang and Moukden combined.

The possible effect of another great battle on the peace negotiations may be pretty confidently issue-namely, the principle involved in the forecast. If the Russians should win there would scarcely be abandonment or even delay of the negotiations, but there would prebably be a stronger insistence by Russia upon favor able terms. In the more probable event of a error in supposing that there can be any analogy Japanese victory, the necessity of prompt peacesia, and there would be less disposition, or at any rate less ability, to stand out for easy mean the abandonment of negotiations and the

AERONAUTIC EXPERIMENTS.

Inventors who wish to utilize the aeroplane In navigating the air will do well to take note of an expedient tried a few days ago by a Frenchman. He demonstrated that by conduct ing experiments over the water other advantages might be secured than the one pointed out long ago by Chanute, an American engineer. Not only can the aeronaut who adopts that precaution diminish thereby the risk of injuring himself and his apparatus if he has a fall, but he can also facilitate the operation of launching. M. Voisin, to whose recent attempts reference is made, adjusted his apparatus lightly on a small raft on the Seine, and employed a fast motor boat to tow him. The proceeding was very much like flying a kite. As soon as the outstretched planes of M. Voisin's machine acquired a rapid forward motion it rose gently. Being well balanced, it attained an elevation of historical parallels and accepting Mr. Cohen's eighty feet in a few seconds, and then slowly descended, the headway gained before casting off the towrope serving to drive it about one Before a flying machine can be said to be

the indorsement"-we may imagine Mr. Cohen | reasonably successful it must show that it will

dent gravely announced that he considered the fashion: "Do you, Assemblymen Cahn, Tomp- its pilot wishes. But the first essential is to start. With airships of the type which Santos-Dumont and the Lebaudy brothers have used the operation of launching is an easy one. unfortunate consequences of Mr. Manly's historic attempt to exhibit the merits of Professor Langley's machine eighteen or twenty months ago illustrate the d'fficulties of effecting an ascent with the aeroplane, Reliance was placed by him on powerful springs, to hoist the apparatus as well as to send it forward, at the instant of starting, and it was hoped that the gasolene engines and screw propellers would do the rest. They did not, however, although the "aerodrome" may have derived some benefit from its having been mounted previously on the roof of a houseboat. If it had rested on a raft designed so that it could be drawn quickly through the water, perhaps it might have been persuaded to rise and show what it could do.

The experiment made by M. Voisin in the vicinity of Paris is only one of many which may be expected during the season which has now opened. The aeroplane which was tested last week resembles in a measure that of the Wright brothers, of Dayton, Ohio. Its designer is M. Ernest Archdeacon, a well known French devotee of aeronautic science. Other machines of the same class have been planned, if not already built, to compete for a prize offered by M. Deutsch. To the man who first succeeds in travelling one kilometre and returning over the same course with an aeroplane he will give \$5,000. M. Archdeacon has tried to raise a similar sum by popular subscription for kindred purposes. Five thousand dollars may not go far toward reimbursing an inventor for his outlay in ventures of this kind, but a great stimulus will be imparted to ingenuity and ambition by the chance of winning the fame which would accompany these

prizes. Such encouragement certainly ought to exert much influence. The cigar shaped gasbag has now attained a development which gives a fair indication of its possibilities. The improvement of it will hereafter be little more than a matter of detail. The problems presented by the aeroplane have not been worked out so fully. In order to demonstrate whether it will ever realize the hopes of its champions a good deal of study and practical work is yet needed, and it is gratifying to see a prospect of fresh endeavor in that direction.

Now is the time to lay in a supply of tetanus antitoxin for use on the "glorious Fourth."

That "spontaneous generation" story which "The London Chronicle" prints, and which has been sent by cable to this country, should be taken with a large grain of salt. A variety of tests made in the last few years lead to the belief that radium exerts a destructive influence on animal tissue and life, and when it has any effect at all on vegetation that effect is perniclous. Among the most significant experiments on record are those of M. Danysz, a veteran bacteriologist, who is connected with the Pasteur Institute in Paris. He found that though the action of radium on microbes was not always fatal it invariably checked their further development. If a less experienced investigator at Cambridge University has apparently obtained a different result, it is to be feared that there is something wrong with his method. His the concert of the powers elsewhere in the conclusions should be distrusted until confirmed

> There are two sides to all questions. The question whether Commissioner Oakley should resign is merely the exception that proves the

> So Mr. Ahearn is to try wooden blocks on an extensive scale downtown. May this undertaking be vastly more successful than previous experiments have proved! Many tests in other great municipalities have fallen short of the predicted success.

The New-York Tribune has discovered that there was a United States Supreme Court, before John Quincy Adams named John Marshall to be Chief Justice.—(The Brooklyn Eagle. entertaining a house party, while Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester; Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Another slip. John Marshall was appointed,

not by John Quincy Adams, but by John Adams twenty-four years before John Quincy Adams became President.

Sir Conan Doyle has been fined £5 in an English court for travelling too fast in his automobile and for failing to show his license when he was asked to do so. There was apparently no occasion for the services of Sherlock Holmes.

The Fort George orchestra that played "Tam many, Tammany," while the excise law was evaded last Sunday had, at least, a sense of the fitness of things.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

When Private John Allen was a student in a boarding school in Mississippi he used often to complain of illness. This usually brought a specially prepared breakfast with extras to his room. When missed from his class one morning the principal of the academy, who suspected there wasn't much the matter, went to the young student's room and said: "Mr. Allen, it seems that you are always sick." "Yes sir," replied John; "'Sic semper' is my motto."

An Optimistic View.—"Dearest," whispered Cor-delia, after she had captured the coveted solitaire, "I have a confession to make. I am a cooking school graduate." Clarence shuddered. "Oh, well," he rejoined, after the manner of one resigned to his fate, "we can board."—(Chicago News.

Motoring undermines the character of the man who does it more quickly than any other disease, according to "The London World." "The confirmed motorist has no more sense of truth than the in curable fisherman or the incorrigible golfer," says. "He has always just done so many miles a minute, and killed more dogs that week than any other member of his club. He gradually develops a savage, rasping way of talking." The Hardest Job.-Every man thinks his own is

The Hardest Job.—Every man thinks his own is the really hardest job, however, is that of the hero in a modern novel. These are the performances of one hero in one chapter of a recent novel: His countenance fell.

His voice broke, His heart sank. His hair rose, His eyes blazed. His words burned. His blood froze. Now, how would you like to be that hero?—(Detroit News.

The owner of a dwelling house at a street corner in Basingstroke, England, must have had a sad experience with automobilists. He has put up on his house a placard reading: "Motor car drivers are requested to leave this house where it is."

She—And do you think it's possible for a man to love two girls at the same time? He—Oh, yes; provided it isn't also at the same place.—(Philadelphia Ledger.

In Indian Territory a fire is announced by the firing of guns and revolvers, and newcomers to country are often frightened out of their wits at their first experience of this way of sounding the fire alarm. The following extract from "The Holdenville Tribune" is a typical write-up of a fire in an Indian Territory town: "At 3 o'clock Monday morning the town was startled by the sound of gunnery and the cries of fire. It seemed a reproduction of a Japanese-Russian engagement. chief thing of surprise was the great number of firearms in the city. Every man must have had from one to three revolvers stored away under his coat tail. The occasion of this particular alarm was the burning of the old Hamilton Johnson building, occupied by Mayes's racket store." No Mercy.-When the fool killer came to the may

out severe punishment.

"Are you going to kill him?" asked the friend.

"No," replied the fool killer, "that would be too lenlent. I am going to make him marry a modern clubwoman, so he will be doomed to rock the baby when she goes out."—(Chicago News.

About People and Jocial Incidents.

shortly afterward.

Maine for the summer.

the end of July.

abroad until the fall.

grandson of Mrs. Astor.

lin, is lying seriously ill.

ing, N. Y., for the summe

Point for the summer.

sail for Europe to-morrow week.

the season

nual cruise of the New-York Yacht Club, which is

exceptionally late this year. His son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton,

who are now at Highland Falls, will go abroad

Coadjutor Bishop and Mrs. David H. Greer will

hampton, Long Island, where they have arrived for

The Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, rector of St.

Bartholomew's, and Miss Parks have gone to

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix and Mrs. Dix are at

Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson are ex-

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. D. Parker Morgan are

Miss Margaret Knower has entirely recovered

from the operation for appendicitis, and will sail for Europe with her mother, Mrs. Benjamin Know-

er, next Saturday. On landing they will proceed at

once to Paris, where Mr. and Mrs. Henry Coleman

Drayton have an apartment. Young Mrs. Drayton

was Miss Constance Knower, and her husband is

Sir Edward Elgar, the English composer, and Lady Elgar have left town for New-Haven, where

they are being extensively entertained by the vari-ous members of the faculty of Yale.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw have decided not

to open their villa at Newport this summer, and

Mr. and Mrs. William Goddard have arrived

from Providence at Sea View, Premium Point,

the Sound, where their son-in-law, C. Oliver Ise-

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris are at Pawl-

Judge and Mrs. Vernon M. Davis are booked to

Mrs. Richard Gambrill will return from Europe

early next month, and, on her arrival, go to New-

port, where she will occupy her villa on Ochre

Mrs. George P. Cammann has left town and gone

Mr. and Mrs. John H. McCullagh will sail for

will spend the season instead at Lenox.

booked to sail for Europe to-day, and will remain

pected early next week at Newport for the seas

the Meadow Club, Southampton, Long Island, until

spend the summer at their country place at East

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

IFROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.] Washington, June 20.—President Roosevelt left here for Massachusetts at 9 o'clock to-night on a special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad, which will, if it maintains its schedule, bring him to Worcester at 9:30 a. m. to-morrow. After speak-ing at Clark University and Holy Cross College, and partaking of the hospitality of the village, he will proceed to Williamstown, where he will remain overnight. On Thursday the President will make an address to the students of Williams College, will receive the degree of Dector of Laws from the faculty, and start homeward at 1:30 p. m. Washington will be reached at 3:30 a. m. Friday. Accompanying the President on the trip to Massachusetts were Secretary William Loeb, jr., Surgeon General Rixey, of the navy; M. C. Latta, stenographer; three representatives of the press associa tions and two Secret Service men.

Secretary Hay attended to-day's Cabinet meeting, and was warmly congratulated by the President and his fellow members upon his recovery to health. The story of an Angora goat farm created a good deal of amusement at to-day's Cabinet meeting. The owner of the farm is an admirer of the President in the Far West, who became enthusiastic on the subject of goat raising after reading a number of Secretary Wilson's hopeful reports. The experiment was a pronounced success, the only drawback being the tremendous appetites of the goats, which are up everything on the place, including the hired man's boots and the clothes

Among to-day's callers at the White House were Herbert Bowen, former Minister to Venezuela, and his brother, Clarence; Representative Bell, of Georgia, and Civil Service Commissioner Greene.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUPEAU.] Washington, June 20.—Señor Don J. Domingo de Obaldia, Minister from Panama, left Washington to-night for White Sulphur Springs, Va., to be gone several days. He was accompanied by C. C.

Arosemena, First Secretary of Legation.

M. Desportes de la Fosse, counsellor of the French Embassy, and Count de Ferretti will go to Newport on July 15. The French Embassy will be established at the Berkeley, Newport, during the

John W. Barrett, Minister to Colombia, left Washington last evening for New-York, to sail for his new post in a few days.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey are enjoying a cruise down Chesapeake Bay. The admiral was present to-day at the docking of the Colorado at Solomon Point, Md., and will return to Washington with Mrs. Dewey on Sunday.

Justice McKenna is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Pitt Duffield, at Cedarhurst, Long Island.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

J. Pierpont Morgan is expected back from Europe at the beginning of August, in time for the an-MR. WANAMAKER'S GIFT TO CARLTON.

velt-Mr. Sargent the Artist.

London, June 20 .- The Carlton Club to-night ac-

cepted the offer of John Wanamaker to present a portrait of President Roosevelt to the club in ap-

preciation of the election of Mr. Wanamaker as an honorary member. The portrait will be painted by Mr. Sargent.

ROYAL VISITORS AT ASCOT.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra at the

Races-Mr. Reid Among Americans Present.

London, June 20.-King Edward, Queen Alex-

andra, the Prince of Wales and most of the lead-

ers of society attended the Ascit race meeting to-

Embassy went from London to Ascot in auto-

mobiles. Many Americans are staying in the neigh-

borhood. The guests of the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe include Mr. and Mrs. George Cavendish

Bentinck. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel are

Duchess of Manchester, and the vicinity.

others are staying in the vicinity.

Among the Americans invited to the royal in-

Misses Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Townsend,

Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. F. J. Mackey,

Colonel and Mrs. Thompson and Mr. and Mrs.

The gold vase (valued at 200 sovereigns, given by

King Edward, with 400 sovereigns in specie for the winner, two miles) was carried off by Bachelor's Button, last year's winner, ridden by Danny Maher, the American jockey. Mark Time was second and Hammerkop third. Ten horses started.

KAISER TALKS ON YACHTING.

The Ocean Race a Factor in Promoting In-

ternational Good Will.

Cuxhaven, June 20.-Emperor William was

the guest here to-night at a dinner given by the

North German Regatta Society. Replying to a

toast, his majesty expressed the pleasure it gave

him to pass a few happy hours with the mem-

bers of the society, and then drank to the city

members of the society and their guests, some

ocean race, said the Emperor, again proved the

not divide." The Emperor also drank to the

prosperity of the Hamburg-American Steamship

Company, whose motto, "My Field Is the World," was also, he said, a fitting one for

Quarrel Over Subway Entrance to Raths-

keller in "Staats-Zeitung" Building.

Hermann Ridder has been brought into the con-

troversy between the Rapid Transit Commission

and the owners of the Rathskeller, in the "Staats-

Zeitung" Building, which has thrown open its doors

for the convenience of subway patrons entering

from the Brooklyn Bridge. The proprietors feel that they are catering to the public's taste for

"good beer," as one of the waiters put it, yester-

action to have the Rathskeller close its subway

action to have the Kathskeller close its subway door, but it is still ajar, inviting the thirsty and weary to go in and rest.

A representative of the company conducting the rathskeller said yesterday that it had a contract with the Interborough people, by virtue of which it gave "good and sufficient consideration in return for the open door." Mr. Ridder also declared that he would not consent to have the subway entrance closed, saying he had a contract, and would fight it out in the courts if any attempt was made to close the door.

GOVERNOR WINTHROP ON WAY HERE.

San Juan P. R., June 20.-Governor Beekman Win-

throp and Mrs. Winthrop sailed for New-York to-

day on the New-York and Porto Rico Steamship

Company's steamer Coamo. During the absence of the Governor Regis H. Post, Secretary of Porto Rico, will be acting Governor.

DEGREES FOR BISHOP KEATOR.

authority that Yale at commencement will confer

the degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. Fred-

Bishop of Olympia. He will preach at Trinity Church here next Sunday. Sir Edward Elgar, who is here from England, also will receive a degree, that of Doctor of Music.

THE COMPENSATIONS OF LIFE.

New-Haven, Conn., June 20.-It is stated on good

Keator, class of '80, who is Episcopal

The Rapid Transit Commission has taken

closure to-day were Mrs. Ogden Mills

royal family.

The royal procession, with the house party

Europe the latter part of next week. ROYAL COUPLE AT POTSDAM.

to Easthampton, Long Island, for the summer

Warm Welcome Given to German Crown Club Accepts Offer of Portrait of Mr. Roose-Prince and His Bride.

Potsdam, June 20.-The Crown Prince Frederick William and the Crown Princess Cecelia made their public entry into Potsdam to-day, having arrived here from Hubertusstock by a late afternoon train. Prince Eltel Frederick, at the head of his company of the Guards, met his brother and sister-inlaw at the railroad station, and escorted them to the city, which was gayly decorated with bunting flags, evergreens and flowers. The reception of the royal couple took the form of a warm public demonstration. Extra trains brought many visitors from Berlin, and great crowds lined the streets from the railway station to the Old Market, where the Burgomaster delivered an address of welcome. The Crown Prince responded briefly, thanking the people of Potsdam for their cordial welcome. The Crown Prince and Princess then went to their residence at the Marble Palace.

SPANISH MINISTRY RESIGNS.

at Windsor Castle, consisted of eight carriages, preceded by scarlet liveried outriders, with pos-tilions in the Ascot state livery, dark blue and gold. The course was reached in a drizzling rain, Action Accepted by King-Vote of Conbut an immense crowd gathered to welcome the fidence Refused by Deputies. Ambassador Reid and the staff of the American

Madrid. June 20 .- The entire Cabinet has resigned and its resignation has been accepted by King Alfonso. The resignation followed the rejection of a vote of confidence introduced in the Chamber of Deputies by Deputy Llorens. Senor Besada, Minister of the Interior, supporting the motion, said that the Cabinet had the confidence of the crown and was backed by public opinion, but it remained to be seen whether it had the requisite parliamentary materials. fority. The Minister severely attacked Maura, former president of the Council, charg-ing him with secretly fighting the government. The motion was defeated by a vote of 204 to 45.

SENATOR MITCHELL'S TRIAL BEGINS.

First Session of Court Spent Hearing Excuses of Jurors.

Portland, Ore., June 20 .- The case of the United States against United States Senator John H. Mitchell, indicted in connection with land frauds in Oregon, was called in Judge Haven's court today. The greater portion of the first session of the court was devoted to hearing the excuses of jurors, who desired to escape the duty of passing on the guilt or the innocence of the Senator.

OXFORD TO HONOR N. M. BUTLER.

Degree of Litt. D. To Be Conferred on Columbia's President.

of Hamburg, to the sport of sailing and to the Oxford, June 20 .- The degree of Doctor of Letters will be conferred by Oxford University on Nicholas of whom had competed in the ocean race. This Murray Butler president of Columbia University. at Convocation, July 10. truth of the saying that "Oceans unite, but do

MONEY TO METHODIST CHARITY. The will of Lucretia A. Tooker, who died on June 17 at No. 318 East 118th-st., was filed in the office of the Surrogate yesterday. The petition states that the value of the real estate is unknown and that the personal property is worth over \$10,000. Part of her estate she gives to the xew-York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MR. RIDDER TO FIGHT FOR OPEN DOOR. SIR HENRY IRVING COMING HERE. London, June 20 .- A contract between Charles Frohman and Sir Henry Irving for a fourteen weeks' engagement in the United States, begin-

ning in January, was signed to-day. Contrary to previous plans, the trip will not include California. TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Kronprinz Wilhelm were: Mr. and Mrs. Murray Nel-John Wanamaker.
General William Ames,
Miss C. Bridewell.
Mrs. Charles B. Coxe.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles J.
Glidden.
E. A. Philbin.

Mr. and Mrs. Murray Nelson, Jr.
General and Mrs. T. M.
Schoffeld.
Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson,
Jr.
Jackson Gouraud.

On the Prinzess Alice, which arrived yesterday,

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Cun. Dr. and Mrs. L. C. Powell. ningham. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mac. Ward A. Gregory.

Mrs. George L. Harrison.

J. P. J. Kruys Voorberge.

Mrs. M. Lewis Clark.
Dr. and Mrs. Carroll Dunham.
Mr. and Mrs. Peter A.
Hegeman.
Mrs. Peter A.
Mrs. E. M. Yerrington.

The cabin list of the Citta di Milano, which sails

IT LOOKS LIKE AN EXPERIMENT.

From The Somerset Herald.

From The Somerset Herald.

The injury sustained last week by Ralph Knepper in a runaway will probably prove to be a blessing in disguise. When Knepper was four years old he fell under a wagon and his right leg was crushed. When he recovered the right leg was an inch and a half shorter than the other. In the runaway last week Knepper's left leg was broken. The physician states that when the bone mends the leg will be the same length as the other one.

were:

Paul Abeles.
Mrs. M. L. Benedict.
Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Cooper.
J. J. Armstrong. Those on the Potsdam were:

Travellers sailing to-day on the Rotterdam are:

to-day, includes,
Professor and Mrs. J. G. Dr. and Mrs. George Jamie
Estill.
Professor Frank Potter,
Miss Clara Bennett.

From The New-York Times.

If Borough President Ahearn is satisfied that the old objections to wood pavement have been removed, undoubtedly he is wise in determining upon the use of wood in the downtown streets. The example of Lendon is, of course, to be quoted in favor of his decision. Moreover, wood pavements are not noisy, and for that reason would he in high favor with the public. We hope it is not an experiment upon which Mr. Ahearn is embarking.